

no. 2158, July 17, 1934. "Saint-Alphonse, comté de Joliette: lac Vert." *R. Gauthier*, no. 596, no. 541, July 13, 1933.

U. MINOR L. was last recorded by the writer as ranging on the Atlantic Coast north to the Straits of Belle Isle, Labrador, through Newfoundland, also on Greenland. It is well represented about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but seemingly has not been collected appreciably inland in the East north of northern New England, northern New York, and the Lake States. One might well expect U. MINOR to occur, however, north of the United States in Quebec (and in Ontario). Mr. Gauthier has collected plants of U. MINOR from Quebec as follows: "Sainte-Émérie-de-l'Énergie; décharge du lac Caribou près du lac à la Raquette (Berthier)." *R. Gauthier*, no. 2571, July 17, 1934. "Saint-Jean-de-Matha, comté de Joliette. Petit lac vaseux près du lac Noir." *R. Gauthier*, no. 2097, July 3, 1934. "Campbell's Bay, comté de Pontiac. Lac à l'ours. Dans 3 pouces d'eau. Légèrement enraciné dans le sable." *R. Gauthier*, no. 2479, July 31, 1935.

All specimens of U. MINOR save the last recorded collection are plants or parts of plants bearing unusually reduced, very slender, nearly all basally one-or two-parted, and sparsely dichotomized leaves upon the younger growth which composes most of these specimens. Also the noticeably slender plants from Campbell's Bay have small portions bearing similarly reduced leaves. Older portions of all specimens, however, do bear the much more usual leaves having basally three parts, more dichotomies, and broader divisions. Though the most reduced leaves resemble those of U. GIBBA, they still are usually coarser and not quite like those of GIBBA in appearance, and their comparatively large bladders are less darkly colored and are much more, in fact nearly quite, homogeneous in size. Several sheets were observed of many of the collections recorded in this article.

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A NEW SOUTHERN KALMIA.—*KALMIA LATIFOLIA* L., var. **laevipes**, var. nov., pedicellis glabris vel sparsissime glanduloso-verrucosis.—On or near the Coastal Plain, southeastern Virginia to Alabama. VIRGINIA: wooded slopes along Gordon Creek, east of Barrat's Bridge (or Ferry), James City County, September 19, 1939, *Fernald & Long*, no. 11,393; moist or swampy woods, Little Neck, Princess Anne County, *Fernald & Long*, no. 4111; Suffolk, Nansemond County, July 13, 1895, *J. W. Blankinship*; dry woods of a "hammock," Great



Dismal Swamp, west of Yadkin, August 20, 1939, *Fernald & Long*, no. 11,101 (TYPE in Herb. Gray; ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.). SOUTH CAROLINA: moist thicket by rocky stream, 8 miles east of Pendleton, Anderson County, August 20, 1927, *Wiegand & Manning*, no. 2371. GEORGIA: damp shady woods along Savannah River near Sister's Ferry, Effingham County, June 12, 1903, *Harper*, no. 1814. ALABAMA: rich woods near stream, 8 miles north of Headland, Henry County, August 11, 1927, *Wiegand & Manning*, no. 2370.

Typical and wide-spread *Kalmia latifolia* has the pedicels more or less densely viscid with stalked glands commonly somewhat mixed with glandless trichomes, the clammy pedicels quickly adhering when handled and thus rendering the flowering branches, when brought in from the woods, often unsightly. Var. *laevipes*, in its extreme development, has the great advantage of lacking this viscid indument, the pedicels of the type and of most of the specimens cited being quite smooth or with the merest suggestion of sessile glandular spots. In southeastern Virginia the variety passes by gradual stages into typical *K. latifolia*, but the large shrubs seen in the Great Dismal Swamp were of the extreme variety.

*Kalmia latifolia*, "Habitat in Marilandiae, Pennsylvaniae, Virginiae sylvis declivibus versus rivulos," started under that name and as the original *Kalmia* in L., *Amoen. Acad.* iii. 13 (*Nova Plantarum Genera*) (1751), and was taken up in *Species Plantarum* (1753) without further elucidation. The original very detailed description (*Amoen. Acad.*) had "Pedunculi filiformes, nudi, pilis glutinosis adpersi." Linnaeus also cited Gronovius, Catesby and Plukenet. The Gronovian account of "**The common Laurel, vulgarly called Ivy**", had an inconclusive diagnosis but cited Plukenet's figure (*Mant.* 49, t. 379, fig. 6) which shows conspicuously pilose pedicels. The Catesby plate (ii. 98) cited by Linnaeus is as it should be, a beautiful illustration of var. *laevipes*. Since the Linnean specimen and original diagnosis and the Plukenet plate were of the common variety with pilose and stipitate-glandular pedicels, I am treating that as the type of the species.—M. L. FERNALD.

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VII INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS.—The Organizing Committee of the Seventh International Botanical Congress which was to be held in Stockholm, 1940, has, on account of the present international situation and in conjunction with the Swedish Government, decided to postpone all preparations for the Congress until further notice. This